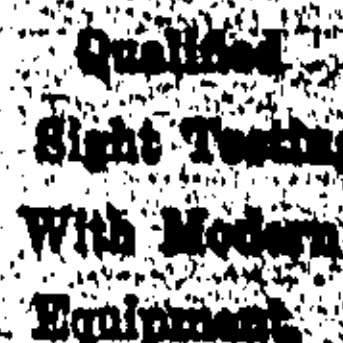


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**"CHINA'S CHANCE."****MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN REVIEWS POSITION.****"UNRIVALLED OPPORTUNITY."****Tariff Conference And Mutual Measures.**

The delegates to the Tariff Commission which is to meet in November, were guests at a luncheon of the China Association held at the Hotel Victoria on Friday, which was notable for an important speech by Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Foreign Secretary. The large and distinguished gathering was presided over by Mr. L. N. Leefe, formerly of Hongkong.

Mr. Chamberlain, who was warmly received, said: "I find myself in the company of an Association which represents a great chapter in British history and a great sphere of British activity in the Far East. I would only say I welcome the opportunity of exchanging views with you, that I have been assisted by your experience and that I, like any other Foreign Secretary, will always be glad to make use of your knowledge and have your confidence and support."

Late Sir John Jordan.

You have found it impossible, as it is impossible for me, to meet on such an occasion and in such an audience and not try to express something of the debt which we and China alike owe to the great figure which passed from among us actually at one of your meetings the other day. It is nearly fifty years since Sir John Jordan entered the Chinese Consular Service. After many years of useful and distinguished labour, he became His Majesty's Minister at Peking in 1906, and for fourteen years represented our King and country in the capital of China. Even when he retired in 1920 from that position, his public services did not cease. He accompanied Lord Balfour to the Washington Conference and continued to the last moment to place his ripe experience and intimate knowledge on Chinese conditions and his deep sympathy with the Chinese at the disposal of the British Government and give us the benefit of his lifelong labours and service.

He was in truth a type of that great race of public servants who work quietly, caring little for personal fame, for the honour of their own country and at the same time penetrated with sympathy for the country and people among whom his lot was cast. I think of Sir John Jordan as a great Englishman who loved China only second to his own country and who served his own country well in the important posts he held because he was never lacking in sympathy for the people among whom he worked and sought to reconcile them as they are and can be reconciled to the interests of his own country with the interests, liberties and developments of China.

**Britain's Representatives.**

To the country where his working life was passed we are now sending gentlemen who are your guests to-day. Their task is not an easy one I know well. But I am far from being pessimistic as to the results of the labours to which they are going. At any rate they face their task rich in an experience that is diplomatic, financial and commercial. They face their task strong in the confidence of their own Government and of their countrymen and I do not doubt that working in the spirit which informed Sir John Jordan's long career they will help to restore the feelings of confidence and friendship between China and ourselves which are momentarily, but I hope only momentarily, interrupted. (Cheers.)

The present situation is grave. It would be idle to pretend to shut one's eyes to all the difficulties that have arisen or to the serious issues which are involved. The Chinese people cannot escape the impact of Western thought, and the new wine of the West poured into the old vessels of the East ferments and mingles with a cataclysm. In that troubled scene external influences find their opportunity and seek their own profit out of the misfortunes of China and in encouraging the hostility of a section of the Chinese nation to nations like our own, which desire nothing but to live in peace with them and to contribute to their prosperity and so contributing to theirs, to make our own.

The situation is rendered more difficult by the internal strife and quarrels of the Chinese, among themselves and by lack of control by the Central Authorities over what happens in the provinces. But though these are grave features of the situation and add to the difficulties of the problem they are, I am convinced, only surface features. They are grave enough but they are symptomatic of changes which are taking place in the Eastern world, and with goodwill

on the one side as well as on the other they present no problems which cannot be resolved to the mutual advantage of the Chinese and the foreign powers concerned. If things are rightly handled and the opportunity rightly seized they may lead to better relations than we have experienced for many years past and they may mark, if taken in time and not allowed to go too far, a real and significant step in the progress of China to liberty, unity and prosperity. (Cheers.)

**"Unequal" Treaties.**

After all you cannot deal wisely with a few domestic problems unless you have regard to the traditions of the country with which you are dealing, and you can deal wisely with no foreign problem unless you can enter, to some extent at any rate, into the aspirations of people with whom you are dealing and unless you can feel sympathy with their grievances and their hardships and realise their long history, and in case of China almost immemorial civilisation, to which modern China is heir. These events of yesterday and to-day stand out against the long historic background. During the whole of the eighteenth century our relations with China as traders—and we are not unwilling to recall Napoleon's gibe, which may be our glory, that we are a nation of shopkeepers and as anxious for peace as any shopkeeper—our trade relations were subject to two great monopolies namely, the East India Company on the one side and the Cohong of Canton on the other.

Their passing was one stage in the development of relations between the East and the West and in the growth of our common concerns. The bonds of monopoly were too narrow to serve the purpose of the new times and in 1833 the monopoly of the East India Company was abolished and trade was thrown open. What followed? China could not adjust herself to the new conditions. Seven years of constantly increasing strain of constant friction and complaints and failure to secure any satisfaction led, as these events must lead a country, to the so-called Opium War of 1840. But there were much more important things at stake in the Opium War than any question of Opium. The boycott of British shipping and confiscation of traders' goods, restriction of liberties and imprisonment of British citizens and finally the expulsion of the merchants from Canton—these were questions which led to war and which found their solution in the Treaty of Nanking in 1842, the first of those unequal treaties whereof China complains to-day.

**Treaties Not Our Choosing.**

I wish I could persuade some Chinaman of historical knowledge and of statesmanship and authority with his own people to explain that all this system of unequal treaties was not of our choosing. We did not desire it. It was the minimum we could ask of a China which repelled the foreigner and would not give justice in her courts or secure for him the ordinary advantages or civilisation and orderly Government.

**Necessary Protection.**

It was largely British policy which opened China, through that and subsequent treaties, to international trade and it was first and foremost British enterprise which showed the way to other nations and proved to them how great a market was open to them, to us and to the Chinese to the mutual advantage of the world.

Times change and circumstances alter. We are ready, as all our history shows, to adapt ourselves to new conditions. These treaties were a creation of a particular set of circumstances.

As circumstances change and as the Chinese by their own government and through themselves can secure to the foreigner within their gates protection for himself and his property, an orderly and fair legal system and just trial in cases where he is charged with any offence against the laws of the country in which he is a guest—as the Chinese Government can offer to these things we will gladly surrender the special arrangements which were brought into being only in order to preserve peace between China and the other world.

and to tide over the interval between the first great impact of West and East and the adaptation of Chinese institutions to the new conditions. (Cheers.)

We have already shown our willingness to advance. More than twenty years ago, by the Commercial Treaty of 1902, we sought to prepare the way for the abolition of the ill-regulated and hampering charges upon trade and to substitute therefor a sound tariff system on modern lines. At the same time we agreed, as far as it might be in our power, to assist forward the judicial reform in China and to waive our extraterritorial privileges whenever progress of Chinese judicial and other conditions made it safe for us to rely on such action by Chinese authorities, such as every civilised nation of the West expected, for its nation in every foreign country.

**Chinese Aspirations.**

Then came the Great War. China—and we have not forgotten it—joined us as an ally and on those new ideas which the Great War stirred in many breasts on doctrines then preached on self-determination and the liberties of peoples China fed as other peoples fed at the same time. The powers, a few years later, in the winter of 1920-21, met at Washington to draw to their ally and with a real desire to meet her aspirations and advance her wishes there in accord with other foreign powers concerned, we agreed to two treaties and I think a good many resolutions. We agreed to an immediate increase of tariff to five centum. We agreed that within three months of the ratification of the treaty by all powers a special tariff conference should be held in Peking.

**Policy of the Powers.**

We agreed that that conference should prepare the way for the abolition of Likin as contemplated in our old treaty of 1902 and to an interim imposition of a surtax of 2½ centum on general tariff with five centum on certain objects of luxury with a view to increasing the freedom of China, to strengthening the authority of the Central Government and to providing means for the development of China's trade and prosperity. We agreed further, and again in accord with the other Powers, to appoint a commission to go into the question of extraterritoriality to see what progress could be made in that question and what measures were needed to prepare for the eventual surrender of all extraterritoriality rights.

Finally we and the Japanese agreed that the Japanese were to hand back Shantung to China and we to surrender our lease of Wei-hai-wei and, though the subject was not mentioned at Washington, to surrender the claim on our taxpayer to the relief which the payment of the Boxer Indemnity was intended to give to him for charges incurred in consequence of "shall I say, weakness of the Chinese Government and to devote money so received to purposes which were not merely of interest but of direct benefit to China alone. On those lines we were ready to act at once.

It is not our fault if in the interval since the Washington conference greater progress has not been made. We were inspired by nothing but goodwill to the Chinese people.

**Sympathetic Attitude.**

I have had no personal connection in my life except as member of the Government with the Far East but as a member of various Governments I have talked with many men whose active lives have lain in the Far East. I have never yet met an Englishman who had been in China and passed at any rate a reasonable part of his working life there or who was intimately connected with British trade with China who had not imbibed a great sympathy with the Chinese. (Cheers), a great trust in the honour of their pledged word and I would add, almost a personal affection for the characteristic features of Chinese nationality. (Cheers.)

Our representatives will go there to the new conference fortified by those old friendships and inspired by a sympathy for China that they drink in at every gathering of Englishmen who have passed their lives there ready to take full account of China's aspirations, conscious that we have no interest that can conflict with the real and abiding interests of China itself, and fortified by the knowledge that in serving their own country they need do nothing and ask nothing which will not equally avail to the advantage of China and the Chinese people. (Cheers.)

I read the other day in a newspaper a letter addressed by Admiral Tait, one of the Chinese delegates to a journal wherein he said: "The British are a just people and we should meet them at the coming conference with a warm heart." I think Admiral Tait represents Chinese feeling

can assure him in your name and in the name of all our country that our hand will go out to meet his with the same memory of old friendships and with same desire to restore cordiality and confidence. (Cheers). I do not conceal from myself that in many respects the circumstances are not those which I would have wished for an international conference of this kind.

**The Shanghai Spark.**

A Chinese spark at Shanghai set fire to all the inflammatory material that was lying about. I do not want to dwell upon that now. So far as His Majesty's Government is concerned our one desire is to know the facts on indisputable authority and to abide by the facts as so disclosed. The British, Japanese and American judicial commissioners are already appointed. It will not be our fault if the Chinese jurist does not take his place among them and contribute the Chinese share of the settlement of that unfortunate episode. I hope that that inquiry may be briefly concluded and that before the tariff conference opens the results may be known and the incident closed.

Be that as it may, notwithstanding facts which are only too present to our minds, grave and menacing facts, as I have said we are not allowing ourselves to be deflected from our course in seeking earnestly and patiently for a peaceful solution of our troubles. We are ready to pursue the policy of 1902 adapted to conditions of 1925. We are ready to carry out in letter and in spirit the Washington engagement, but for a full fruition of the conference to which our guests are going, and of enquiry into extraterritorial rights two preliminary conditions are desirable. I am not sure that for the full attainment of our object I ought not say that they are necessary.

The first is an atmosphere of mutual goodwill, putting aside little suspicions unbecoming to great peoples not having their roots in China or here but disseminated, engendered and encouraged by those who see their opportunity in other people's troubles and are as little regardful of the interests of China as they are of the goodwill of England. (Cheers). The second requirement for the full fruition of our hopes and purposes is a China at peace within itself, united with an effective central authority, who can undertake engagements and see them kept, who can provide security for life and property, and who thus can make possible for strangers and guests within her gates surrender of—I will not say the privilege for it is not a privileged position—but of a special position which under the treaties we and other foreigners have enjoyed.

**The Tariff Conference.**

Our only wish is for a strong, united, independent, orderly and prosperous China. The meeting of Tariff Conference gives to the Chinese themselves an unrivalled opportunity to advance their own freedom and to secure respect for their Government and themselves and to take their place with all their immemorial history behind them in rank with the great modern, civilised and progressing nations. Will China take the chance that is open to her? Will she seize the opportunity as it passes? I do not know. The Salvation of China can come only from the Chinese and the measure of her progress and the extent of her progress will be the measure and extent of the capacity and goodwill which the Chinese Government can bring to the solution of this great question. (Cheers.)

"We, on our side, will contribute all we can. Unequal treaties were not conditions arbitrarily imposed on China by Foreign Powers. They were the inevitable consequence of the unwillingness, or of the inability, of the China of that day to extend to foreigners the protection and liberty which they could meet in every Western country. If those intolerable conditions can be put an end to, reasons for the exceptional Treaty privileges come to an end. We are ready to review the situation to meet China halfway and to relinquish our special rights just in proportion as the Chinese Government can assure to our nationals the due enjoyment of the ordinary rights of foreigners in every country. Unequal Treaties, as they are called, were the means appropriate at the time they were made to secure common justice for foreigners within China; but we have no desire for special privileges from the moment that the Chinese Government is willing and able enough to guarantee to foreigners the execution of the ordinary obligations of every Government."

**No Ill-Will Borne.**

We welcome and shall welcome any saving from these lines. Our delegates will give every help that can be given to a solution. There is no room for ill-

will, no inherent conflict. We have no territorial ambitions; we desire nothing but the ordinary rights of a peaceful, peace-loving and law-abiding nation. On our side, we will not allow ourselves to be diverted by the bitterness of the recent days, or the memory of things that are past. We bear no ill-will and we will go forward in the spirit in which, in one of his last despatches, Sir John Jordan proclaimed as the right spirit for his countrymen, in face of the changing situation.

"Sir John Jordan said in 1918: 'I have watched the evolution of China through its most difficult and dramatic stages. Unless signs deceive me, this great nation is rousing herself from sleep and bidding fair to renew her mighty youth. I trust that our country will not play a halting part, but that we shall continue to lead, as we have always led, in China; and that with our feet upon the solid ground of experience we shall allow our eyes to look towards a broader and brighter Eastern horizon, on which China will stand strong and self-reliant as a healthy and helpful partner in the comity of nations. This great productive country and its sturdy and industrious people have much to offer to a straitened and depleted world; and they hold in their hands the fateful gift of peace or war in Asia.'"

"I invite you to drink the health of our delegates to the Chinese Tariff Conference and to assure them of your confidence; and to tell them that, in going forward to this great and difficult work, they will be inspired in the spirit which guided Sir John Jordan through the whole of his long and great public career." (Cheers.)

**Comment on Speech.**

London, Sept. 20. The "Observer" applauds Mr. Chamberlain's speech of the 18th which it declares represents the British attitude of desiring nothing for ourselves that is not to the equal advantage and advancement of China. It is

of the opinion that for the future of China and the interests of foreigners it is infinitely preferable that the elementary needs of justice and security for the trader be safeguarded by Chinese practice rather than by treaty privilege.

The "Sunday Times" likewise approves Mr. Chamberlain's utterance. It says it is our sincere wish that China be as capable as Japan herself of playing the full part as an independent self-governing country. Sir Ronald Macleay re-echoed Mr. Austen Chamberlain's sentiments and hoped the Chinese Government would meet them in the spirit of goodwill. He then believed that the Conference would prove to be a milestone along the path of realisation of China's legitimate aspirations. Reuter.

**COAL INDUSTRY.****HOME COMMISSION'S SITTINGS.**

(Reuter's Service.)

London, Sept. 19. It is announced that the commission of enquiry on the coal industry at its three sittings hitherto has discussed the best method of investigation and provisionally divided the subjects whereon information is required into seventeen groups, including utilisation of coal, obsolescence and replacement of mines, finance and ownership of mines, methods of working, marketing and distribution, wages, hours, accidents, diseases, housing, royalties and nationalisation of the mines. Evidence will be taken in public and the commission is to visit certain coalfields to enable the members to familiarise themselves with conditions.

Smiler: "What's the matter? You look sour."

Writer: "Why shouldn't I? I wrote a column article on fresh milk, and the editor condensed it."

**BRITISH MINISTERS****SAFES FOR CHINA WITH DELEGATES.**

(Reuter's Service.)

London, Sept. 19. Sir R. Macleay, the British Minister to China and Mr. Macleay, the Hon. Sydney Macleay, the Hon. Sydney Macleay, and Mrs. B. C. Newton, the British delegation to China, and H. E. Morris, the owner of Derby winner Manna, left Southampton on board the Canada Pacific liner "Empress of India," which arrived from Hamburg last night. Not being delayed by the seamen's strike, sailed on schedule time.

**MOSUL GULE.****MR. AMERY AT GENEVA.**

(Reuter's Service.)

Geneva, Sept. 19. The sub-committee of the League of Nations appointed by the League Council to investigate evidence of a Mosul dispute have reported, commencing that certain points of a juridical nature should be submitted to the International Court at the Hague. Mr. L. M. Amery profoundly regretted adjournment, stressing the desirability of the postponement of the decision both for Turkey and Great Britain. But much he regretted the delay, Mr. Amery accepted the proposal of the committee. All he asked of Council was that it expedite settlement as soon as possible after receipt of the opinion of the Hague Court.

Geneva, Sept. 20. As Rushdi Bey has declined to renew the assurance given to the Council to respect the Council's decision, whatever it may be, Mr. Amery declared categorically that similar assurances by Turkey fall to the ground and null and void, and Britain have to reconsider her position.

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## HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

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S.S. "ROSANDIA" ... Sails 31st Oct.  
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INDO MARU ... Sails 24th September.  
BANDHOK—Via Saigon.  
SEKKOW MARU ... Sails 18th October.  
CALCUTTA—Via Singapore and Bangkok.  
SEATTLE MARU ... Sails 25th October.  
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, YOKOHAMA & JAPAN PORTS—Via Shanghai and Japan Ports.  
ARIZONA MARU (From Shanghai) ... Sails 24th September.  
NEW YORK—Via Japan ports, San Francisco and Panama.  
SHUNKO MARU ... Sails 5th October.  
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TAIKWA MARU ... Sails 2nd October at 10 a.m.  
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Sept. 12—O.S.K. Kotan Maru  
Oct. 1—O.S.K. Kotan Maru

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## JAPAN PORTS, ETC.

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# P. & O. British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).  
MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS.  
TAKING CARGO FOR

STRAITS, JAVIA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,  
WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA,  
AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND AND  
QUEENSLAND PORTS, AND RED SEA, EGYPT,  
CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE  
PORTS, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY  
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.  
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

| S. S.       | Tons   | FROM HONGKONG (ABOUT) | DESTINATION                       |
|-------------|--------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| "NAOPORI"   | 5,283  | 26th Sept.            | Singapore, Penang and Bombay      |
| "KARMALA"   | 9,118  | 3rd Oct.              | Marseilles, London & Antwerp      |
| "BOUDAN"    | 6,668  | 14th Oct.             | Singapore, Penang, Col'bo & B'way |
| "MALWA"     | 10,941 | 17th Oct.             | Marseilles & London               |
| "SICILIA"   | 6,812  | 28th Oct.             | Singapore, Penang, Col'bo & B'way |
| "RHIVA"     | 9,136  | 31st Oct.             | Marseilles, London & Antwerp      |
| "MANTUA"    | 10,942 | 14th Nov.             | Marseilles & London               |
| "KALYAN"    | 9,144  | 26th Nov.             | Singapore, Penang, Col'bo & B'way |
| "KASHMIR"   | 9,936  | 10th Dec.             | Marseilles & London               |
| "MOBIA"     | 10,911 | 13th Dec.             | Singapore, Penang, Col'bo & B'way |
| "KASHGAR"   | 9,005  | 26th Dec.             | Marseilles & London               |
| "MACDONALD" | 11,089 | 9th Jan.              | Marseilles & London               |
| "KEYBER"    | 9,114  | 3rd Jan.              | Marseilles, London & Antwerp      |
| "DEIRA"     | 9,071  | 4th Feb.              | Singapore, Penang, Col'bo & B'way |
| "MALWA"     | 10,941 | 6th Feb.              | Marseilles & London               |
| "KARMALA"   | 9,118  | 20th Feb.             | Marseilles & London               |
| "MANTUA"    | 10,942 | 6th Mar.              | Marseilles & London               |
| "RHIVA"     | 9,136  | 20th Mar.             | Marseilles, London & Antwerp      |

Frequent connection from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to  
Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna and other Levant Ports by steamers of the  
Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

## BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

| STEAMER   | Tons   | DATE       | DESTINATION                  |
|-----------|--------|------------|------------------------------|
| "TILAWA"  | 10,000 | 20th Sept. | Singapore, Penang & Calcutta |
| "TALAMBA" | 9,018  | 10th Oct.  | Singapore, Penang & Calcutta |
| "TALMA"   | 10,000 | 20th Oct.  | Singapore, Penang & Calcutta |

## EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

| STEAMER      | Tons  | DATE      | DESTINATION                       |
|--------------|-------|-----------|-----------------------------------|
| "ARAFURA"    | 6,000 | 6th Oct.  | Manila, Davao, Sandakan, Thursday |
| "ST. ALBANS" | 9,114 | 14th Nov. | Island, Townsville, Brisbane      |
| "TANDA"      | 6,668 | 2nd Dec.  | Singapore, Penang & Calcutta      |
| "ARAFURA"    | 6,000 | 2nd Dec.  | do                                |
| "ST. ALBANS" | 9,114 | 2nd Dec.  | do                                |

The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd. steamers will also call at Shanghai, Tientsin, Cebu, Kanton, Tawau, Taron, Darwin, or other ports en route as indicated on the  
Frequent connections from Australia with the following:-  
The Union S.S. Co. steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand  
Vancouver, San Francisco etc.  
The P. & O. Royal Mail steamers to London via Suez Canal.  
The P. & O. Branch service of steamers to London via the Cape.  
The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamers for Southampton and London  
via Panama Canal.

## SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

| STEAMER      | Tons   | DATE       | DESTINATION             |
|--------------|--------|------------|-------------------------|
| "TALMA"      | 10,000 | 28th Sept. | Kobe                    |
| "RHIVA"      | 9,136  | 2nd Oct.   | Shanghai, Moji and Kobe |
| "SICILIA"    | 6,812  | 2nd Oct.   | Shanghai and Kobe       |
| "ST. ALBANS" | 9,114  | 10th Oct.  | Moji, Kobe and Yokohama |
| "GABRIELA"   | 6,668  | 16th Oct.  | Shanghai, Moji and Kobe |
| "MANTUA"     | 10,942 | 17th Oct.  | Shanghai, Moji and Kobe |
| "KALYAN"     | 9,144  | 18th Oct.  | Shanghai, Moji and Kobe |
| "TANDA"      | 6,668  | 7th Nov.   | Moji, Kobe and Yokohama |
| "MOBIA"      | 10,911 | 14th Nov.  | Shanghai, Moji and Kobe |
| "KASHMIR"    | 9,936  | 14th Nov.  | Shanghai, Moji and Kobe |
| "KASHGAR"    | 9,005  | 26th Nov.  | do                      |
| "BOUDAN"     | 6,668  | 28th Nov.  | Shanghai and Kobe       |
| "MACDONALD"  | 11,089 | 13th Dec.  | Shanghai, Moji and Kobe |
| "ARAFURA"    | 6,000  | 13th Dec.  | Moji, Kobe & Yokohama   |
| "KEYBER"     | 9,114  | 26th Dec.  | Shanghai, Moji and Kobe |
| "MALWA"      | 10,941 | 9th Jan.   | Shanghai, Moji and Kobe |
| "DEIRA"      | 9,071  | 9th Jan.   | Shanghai and Kobe       |
| "ST. ALBANS" | 9,114  | 23rd Jan.  | Moji, Kobe and Yokohama |
| "KARMALA"    | 9,118  | 23rd Jan.  | Shanghai, Moji and Kobe |
| "MANTUA"     | 10,942 | 6th Feb.   | Shanghai, Moji and Kobe |
| "TANDA"      | 6,668  | 6th Feb.   | Moji, Kobe & Yokohama   |
| "RHIVA"      | 9,136  | 20th Feb.  | Shanghai, Moji and Kobe |

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.  
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.  
Passengers for Bangkok must carry their own Hotel expenses at Singapore  
while awaiting for the on carrying steamer.  
All cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.  
Luggage measured not more than 24 ft. x 3 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the  
Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.  
For further information, Passage Agents, Penang, Singapore, etc., apply to:-  
**MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.**  
P. & O. Building, Connaught Road Central, HONGKONG.

## COMPANIA TRANSATLANTICA DE BARCELONA

SPANISH ROYAL MAIL LINE.

FOR MANILA, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ETC.

S.S. "ISLA DE PANAY" ..... 28th October.

S.S. "LEGAZPI" ..... 19th December.

FOR YOKOHAMA, KOBÉ, ETC.

S.S. "ISLA DE PANAY" ..... 9th October.

S.S. "LEGAZPI" ..... 28th November.

S.S. "C. LOPEZ Y LOPEZ" ..... 21st Jan., 1926.

The steamers of this Company are all classed 100 A1 at Lloyd's and are  
fitted with every modern convenience for the comfort and safety of the  
passengers. Stewards and Doctor carried.  
For freight and/or passage apply to:-  
**O. D'ARRETO, Ltd.,**  
88 Central Avenue, R.C. CAMPTON.  
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## CHY LOONG

Best quality - Strong attention to Exporting  
Office: 111, Market Street, Hong Kong. Tel. Central 222.  
Factory: 111, Market Street, Hong Kong. Tel. 111.

## NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

### VESSELS "DUE"

| FROM AMOY                    | FROM SHANGHAI                | FROM JAVIA                   | FROM SINGAPORE               |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Sept. 21 - C. N. L. Loochow  | Sept. 21 - C. N. L. Loochow  | Sept. 21 - C. N. L. Loochow  | Sept. 21 - C. N. L. Loochow  |
| Oct. 4 - J. C. L. L. Loochow | Oct. 4 - J. C. L. L. Loochow | Oct. 4 - J. C. L. L. Loochow | Oct. 4 - J. C. L. L. Loochow |
| Oct. 10 - N. L. L. Loochow   | Oct. 10 - N. L. L. Loochow   | Oct. 10 - N. L. L. Loochow   | Oct. 10 - N. L. L. Loochow   |
| Nov. 7 - N. L. L. Loochow    | Nov. 7 - N. L. L. Loochow    | Nov. 7 - N. L. L. Loochow    | Nov. 7 - N. L. L. Loochow    |

### FROM JAVIA

Sept. 20 - J. C. L. L. Loochow

### FROM SINGAPORE

Sept. 20 - B. F. Rhexen

Oct. 13 - B. F. Rhexen

Oct. 16 - B. F. Rhexen

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Dec. 21 - B. F. Rhexen

## S.S. "CHANGTE"

SATISFACTORY OFFICIAL

TRIALS.

LOCALLY BUILT VESSEL.

The S.S. "Changte" which was  
launched in April by the Hong-  
kong and Whampoa Dock Com-  
pany, Ltd., ran her official trials  
on Saturday over a course extend-  
ing nearly 90 miles.

Amongst those present on board  
were the Hon. Sir Claud Severn,  
the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak,  
Lieut.-Colonel F. S. Montague  
Bates, Lieut.-Colonel T. A.  
Robertson, Captains Gambrell,  
Mercer, T. Arthur, A. C. Kennedy,  
Thomas, Williamson, Weston,  
Clarke, Slater, Innes, Messrs. T. H.  
King, G. M. Young, Galloway, J.  
Reid, C. D. Melbourne, S. T.  
Williamson, A. H. White, R. M.  
Dyer, E. Cock, E. L. Hosie, J. W.  
Matthews, H. H. Scott, McIntosh,  
Forsyth, W. Lang, Sherwell,  
Davidson, Wildridge, K. G. Blair,  
Oliphant, F. C. Hall, G. E. Ellams,  
W. S. Bailey, Colthart, R. Hunter,  
Cottier, Murphy, Kenting, J. M.  
Smith, M. Manuk, W. C. Shiner,  
Stevenson, W. Logan, Dowley, R.  
Hunter, Shrubsole, H. E. D.  
Adams, Anderson, James,  
Ormiston, McQueen, E. L. Mat-  
terson, Johnson, Cameron, Forsyth,  
Gibson, Dodwell, Butterfield,  
Harvey, H. L. Denny, White, A.  
Duncan, W. Brown, Lindsay, G. M.  
Shaw, Lacon, Gow, O. A. Smith,  
Templeton, Holmes, A. Ritchie,  
J. C. Long, T. Jones, W. A. R.  
Douglas, R. C. Sim, L. Campbell,  
K. M. Carmichael, Hedges, Bolton,  
Keith, Gillespie, Kempton, Cle-  
land, Hyde, Cooper, Gourlay, V.  
Ramsay, Marriott, and W. A.  
Hannibal.

The vessel left her buoy at  
Kowloon Dock at 11.30 a.m. and  
getting out of the Sulphur Chan-  
nel did four runs at full speed  
over a course of three miles dur-  
ing which an average speed of  
14.77 knots per hour was attained.  
Anchor trials were carried  
out north of Lamma, and two  
runs were made on two boilers at  
a speed of 13.25 knots, the vessel  
returning to her buoy at 6.30 p.m.

The large number of guests who  
travelled on the vessel on her trial  
run were impressed by the smooth  
running of the vessel which was  
regarded as a distinct tribute to  
the builders.

During the tiffin interval a few  
felicitous speeches were made. Mr.  
R. M. Dyer (Chief Manager) pro-  
posed the prosperity of the ship,  
which was acknowledged by Mr.  
W. A. R. Douglas, on behalf of  
the owners (Messrs. G. S. Yull  
& Co., Ltd., Sydney). He later  
proposed the health of Captain  
Gambrell, which was suitably  
acknowledged.

Mr. W. Lang (Lloyd's Sur-  
veyor) paid a high tribute to the  
seaworthiness of the vessel, re-  
marking that she entirely fulfilled  
all the requirements of Lloyd's.

Speaking on behalf of the  
visitors, Mr. W. S. Bailey drew a  
comparison between shipbuilding  
at home and in Hongkong, and  
with his 35 years' experience in  
the Colony he considered that the  
builders were to be heartily con-  
gratulated on completing the  
vessel in 13 months in spite of the  
strike. He thought that the fore-  
man in charge and the workmen  
deserved the highest credit. He  
also called attention to the fact

that the vessel that afternoon had  
attained a speed in excess of the  
requirements of the contract.

Mr. Dyer next proposed the  
health of Sir Claud Severn, and  
voiced the regret of all that he  
was shortly leaving the Colony.

Sir Claud Severn expressed his  
thanks for being given the oppor-  
tunity of being present, and said  
that he and Lady Severn would  
have no hesitation in travelling on  
the vessel to Australia.

JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 18th Sept., 1925.

## THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LD.

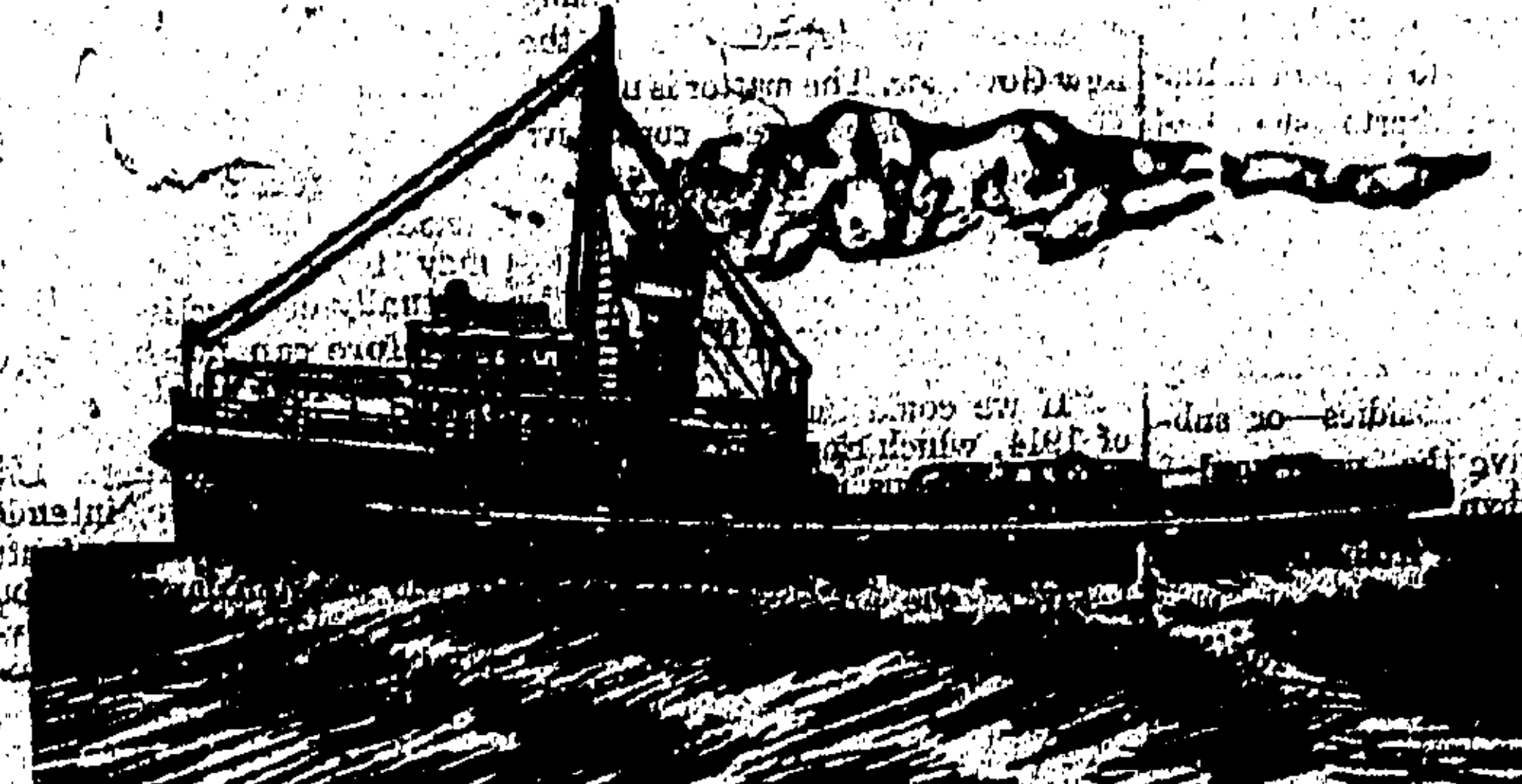
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Codes Used: A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering: First and Second Edition;

Western Union and Watkins.

DOCK OWNERS, SHIP BUILDERS, MARINE AND LAND ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS,

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, FORGE MASTERS, ELECTRICIANS.



Steel Twin Screen Ocean-going Tug and Salvage Steamer

"HENRY KESWICK"

Build, engine and equipped complete by The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., Hongkong  
for their own service. 1921. Length 155 ft. Beam 24 ft. (in) Depth 17 ft. (in) L.H.P. 2000  
Fitted with electrically driven pumps, air compressors, winches,  
hoists, and all modern appliances for Salvage Work.  
Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager:  
**R. M. DYER, Esq., M.N.A.,** Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

## THE AUCTIONEERING & BROKERING CO., LTD.

8a, Duddell Street

FURNITURE AUCTIONS

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TUESDAY and FRIDAY

at 2.30 p.m.

L. E. S. HODGE,

Auctioneer.

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Hongkong, Monday, Sept. 21, 1925.

### TREASURY BONDS.

Chinese merchants who petition the Government to issue Treasury Bonds to the extent of \$80,000,000 to help tide over the present financial stringency, cite the position in Singapore during the rubber slump, and the crisis in America in 1907. These comparisons do not coincide with the position in Hongkong at the moment. It is probable that nothing in the world of finance and commerce can be mentioned as a parallel. American Treasury Bonds in 1907 were issued to help Americans and American trade. Singapore was out to help an industry on which hitherto she had thrived. The future in these two connections were, if clouded, not obscure. Time has justified the action taken and, seemingly, established a precedent—certainly an illustration. Subsidies—or subventions—to give the new word—are not unknown. Many British firms who suffered from the 1920 trade slump were helped by the Exchequer and received large returns on being able to prove losses on account of heavy shrinkage in sales. Here again it is impossible to compare Hongkong's position, which with no exception has been a success story.

Now, my own belief is that the best study of all the most beautiful and that a great deal of force, as the Government has done, are to be found in the fact that the Government has done so well in the past. The Government has done so well in the past that it is not surprising that it should do so well in the future. The Government has done so well in the past that it is not surprising that it should do so well in the future.

does not mean an inflation of currency, and it has a business ring about it that has an added appeal. It is probably the only present effective way of fighting a peculiarly implacable foe. Failing an early settlement, the people with the capacity to withstand a financial crisis are those likely to win out. It would perhaps be an undesirable victory, if assurance for the future is what is sincerely aimed at. But it is the present situation that has created a desire for what may reasonably be described as "Rose Water" assistance. The Government has its own, so far, untouched resources—assets running into millions of dollars. But behind it, it has the financial resources of the Home Government, and the London money market. If it has not the desire—or power perhaps—to pledge or realise its assets—or to guarantee local bonds in any issue, made—it has the power to raise a loan in the London market offering certain revenues as security therefor. A \$4,000,000 issue, it appears to us, would soon be oversubscribed—a sound testimony not merely to business acumen, but to the feeling of sympathy and patriotism that exists at Home in the Colony's unexpected and undeserved tribulation. The surrounding atmosphere is very unwholesome. But the people here are not responsible for it. H.E. the Governor is said to be in favour of the scheme. But that may be only a rumour. We trust it will not, in the favourite words of outgoing officials, "be left for the incoming committee to decide," i.e., the new Governor. The matter is urgent. If the idea is rejected, conclusive reasons should be given for it.

### THEY SAY THAT—

"If we could only get the spirit of 1914, which seemed very much like a religious revival, when men and women of all classes said, 'What can I get?' but 'What can I give?' the after-war difficulties would disappear."—Mr. J. H. Thomas.

Now, my own belief is that the best study of all the most beautiful and that a great deal of force, as the Government has done, are to be found in the fact that the Government has done so well in the past. The Government has done so well in the past that it is not surprising that it should do so well in the future. The Government has done so well in the past that it is not surprising that it should do so well in the future.

stand at his post, and when the time comes, he will be ready to do his duty. He is a man of great courage and determination, and he is not afraid to stand up for his principles. He is a man of great courage and determination, and he is not afraid to stand up for his principles.

I confess to hoping for a time when the phrase "the education of a gentleman" will have lost its meaning, because the sort of education which alone makes the gentleman, in any true sense, will be within the reach of all. As it was the aspiration of Moses that all the Lord's people should be prophets, so with all seriousness and reverence we may hope and pray for a condition of English Society in which all honest citizens will recognise themselves and be recognised by each other as gentlemen.—Professor Caird.

### SPECIAL SERVICES.

KOWLOON UNION CHURCH ANNIVERSARY.

#### THE SPIRIT OF WORSHIP.

Special services to celebrate the first anniversary were held at Union Church, Kowloon, yesterday, the preacher being the minister of the Church, the Rev. J. Horace Johnston, who referred to the development of the church and the testimony given by strangers to the kindly welcome received there.

Mr. Johnston, during a short address, said that many would remember that exactly one year ago, members of the Union Church entered the doors of that building for the first time. If they had been full of gratitude then, they should be more thankful now, because their prayers for God's blessing had been so amply fulfilled. Mr. Johnston developed the theme that the Church should be the spiritual home of the congregation, and he expressed the great satisfaction he felt that such a homely atmosphere pervaded their place of worship. The additions to the furniture no doubt made it more cosy and homelike but that was not all. The whole building had in a sense become permeated with the warmth of Christian kindness. The very walls and timbers had learned to echo to the note of praise and the House had become hallowed by sacred use. The place had become dear to those who worshipped there and though the edifice was a temporary structure it would remain in the minds of many a lasting memory and abiding influence.

Another cause of thankfulness was the increased number of persons attracted to the services. It was a mistake to regard numbers as immaterial. Part of the glory of Heaven itself in the sea's vision was the presence there of a multitude which no man could number and the grand thunder of their united praise. The preacher charged his audience solemnly to remember that each one who needlessly absented himself from public worship, not only deprived his Maker of the homage which is His due but committed an unfriendly act towards his fellow-worshippers and diminished the joy of God's House.

The Church was well filled in the evening when Mr. G. Macleod sang "A Dream of Paradise" and Mr. Johnston referred to the winter's programme. The thank-offering for the day just exceeded \$200.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### AS SHE IS WROTE.

(To the Editor of the China Mail.)

Sir,—I wish to protest most emphatically against being made to appear in public print as an illiterate and uneducated person—unacquainted with the King's English. You make the educated public suppose that I should be guilty of the following monstrosity "In their hurry to disassociate themselves from."

Might I request you to point out to your foreman compositor, or whoever the incriminated party may be, that "dis" and "are" are mutually destructive prefixes, and therefore can not both be prefixed to the root word—society.

There is an excellent book known as "The King's English," which I believe intended for such as may be earnest students of the English language, but still and occasional difficulties with it. Might I recommend a purchase for the use of your staff?

Yours, etc., J. C.

Hongkong, Sept. 19.

Yesterday another candidate for the position of Mayor of the Colony was elected. The candidate was Mr. J. H. Thomas, who was elected by a large majority. He is a man of great courage and determination, and he is not afraid to stand up for his principles.

## SHREDS AND PATCHES.

Members of the Bird Protection Society, I. P. R. Pure English should be interested to hear that a grammatical offence nearly ruined the passing of a Parliamentary Bill. The Bird Protection Bill contained this offence against the tongue that Milton spoke—"to freely stretch their wings" proving that there are people with a horror of the split infinitive. The passing of this Bill should interest those in Hongkong who love birds. The Chinese here and elsewhere are noted bird lovers, and professions of owners with long cages, are familiar sights at certain periods of the year. Whether their cages allow birds "to freely stretch their wings" is not known. It is bad enough to cage a bird, but more abominable to have a cage which is worse than a prison. Mr. H. J. Massingham in the overseas magazine, tells a story of the poet Mr. Ralph Hodgson who has a passion for bull-terriers, who earned their name because they were once trained for baiting bulls. Walking in the country one day with one of these redoubtable beasts he met a birdcatcher, and without a moment's hesitation gave the word to Athos. The birdcatcher never stayed to argue that the law was on his side but rushed up a tree with a celerity that left no doubt of our common ancestry. The owner of Athos then seated himself under the tree, and in leisure and tranquillity read through the whole of "Pro-

members Unbound," repeating aloud the nobler passages for the benefit of the birdcatcher. The point of this story is that the law is no longer on the side of the birdcatcher, and that one of the most contemptible abuses of modern civilised life is, in its cruder aspects, now removed.

### PLAYS THAT LAST FOR DAYS.

During a visit I made to Burma, I was lucky enough to see two plays, as the national amusement of the people is called, writes Anriol Barran in the "Sunday Times."

The first consisted of a marionette show. For this purpose a small platform, perched on bamboo poles, had been erected. A white curtain divided this into two sections, the first forming the stage proper, the second the coulisses; and here stood the manipulators of the dolls, whose hands just showed between the space where curtain and scaffolding met, or, rather, felled to meet. Rude, life-sized figures, these marionettes, with disjointed limbs suspended on a quantity of wires—strings in reality.

The first performer was a queer-shaped horse, who marvellously pursued a clumsy cavalier, who was always getting kicked. Next appeared four sedate-looking men followed by three small buffoons. These described extraordinary antics, while the four men occasionally joined in nodding their heads and waving their arms. The curtain was lifted and a miniature throne of gold pushed on to the stage. This preceded the arrival of a man in a handsome silver suit, who I concluded was the King, as he was made to sit upon this sumptuous chair, followed by the four men, who made deep salaams, then proceeded to embark on a long discourse. The music consisted of different kinds of tom-toms and a large gong. One man sat by the gong beating it repeatedly, while another man remained seated inside a gigantic circular basket with painted panels of wood. Within this basket were a number of curious instruments, which he hit alternately at intervals.

The crowd was an interesting sight. People had come from far and near evidently and had brought their bedding with them. They lay in huddled heaps on rugged mattresses—wooden frames with knotted bamboo—on which they sat, or stood, or slept, wrapped up in rugs. Considering the performance lasted till the small hours of the morning, this was only sensible. But as I had not brought my bed with me, I could not wait till the end.

A STREET PERFORMANCE. Another night I assisted at a different kind of entertainment. In this case a small theatre had been contrived in the street, rather like the ones at a European fair. This had a real drop curtain, also a painted backdrop, with several changes of scenery. The first performers were a troupe of Burmese—three men in suits, a man dressed as an Indian, and a woman in a Indian frock, absurdly short-waisted, and barely covering her knees. Add to this a sort of child window cleaner's cap and shaver, thick black stockings, and white shoes. The play, which was a comedy of sorts, lasted for hours—a sort of amateur and amateurish, but the actors knew, judging by the hilarity of the audience, must have been witty and amusing.

After a prolonged wait the curtain lifted upon a background of velvet embroidered with silver, and a silver throne, on which sat the King, who was dressed in a suit of silver, and a crown of silver. He was surrounded by a number of attendants, who were dressed in silver, and a crown of silver. He was surrounded by a number of attendants, who were dressed in silver, and a crown of silver.

method. Unbound," repeating aloud the nobler passages for the benefit of the birdcatcher. The point of this story is that the law is no longer on the side of the birdcatcher, and that one of the most contemptible abuses of modern civilised life is, in its cruder aspects, now removed.

The attraction of Bursts. Hongkong lies in its bursts. You walk along Chater Road and the Jardine Matheson building bursts into view. You may hold an opinion about its design, but you will agree that the Architect has fitted it in beautifully to command Chater Road. You take a motor ride, and the different views that "burst" into your line of vision, help you to realise why the last lot of American tourists voted it one of the best things they experienced in their tour. Other "bursts" happen from time to time. The Shreds man walks along Queen's Road in contemplative mood, when above the noise of passing traffic, there "bursts" on the night air the sounds of Rachmaninoff's Prelude coming from the Arcade. "Bursts" is not a very poetic word but its use here will be understood by those with sense and desire. What some of us should do is to copy Arnold Bennett's plan and write down daily "Things which have interested me." It would help to relieve the monotony with which very many of us accuse Hongkong.

### THE CHINESE THEATRE.

Passing one morning through the Chinese quarter of Rangoon, I was attracted by the sound of odd instruments and what sounded like bagpipes. At the angle of a street I suddenly came upon a Chinese theatre with a stage set for a play.

The scene was furnished with several chairs, on each of which was a handsome piece of brocade silk against a background of red lacquered panelling inset with cameo figures of mandarins. Four men soon made their appearance—men in gorgeous robes, who strutted across the stage, then made an exit through a curtain on the right. From the left wing—an entrance masked by a curtain—came a man wearing a large white mask over his face; again a series of gyrations, then exit.

This was the signal for the entry of six young girls—perhaps, perhaps—in beautiful kimono allowing glimpses of infinitesimal feet in baby slippers. Hard on their heels appeared a girl dressed in a white tunic and trousers carrying a doll. They then formed a circle and sang in tiny little cracked voices with shrill tones that made seriously any sound at all. Next a man in a white and silver tunic and exotic trousers made an effective entrance. Swinging his sword about, he talked to each of the girls in turn, fondling the baby; then waving his hands: This seemed the signal for the apparition of several men dressed like warriors, who danced about the stage, left to right, went off and then back again.

This ended, the entire company formed a sort of group finale; the music wailed louder—and finer. One section of the play was over, to be continued again that evening, and on several successive days, although it had already lasted a week.

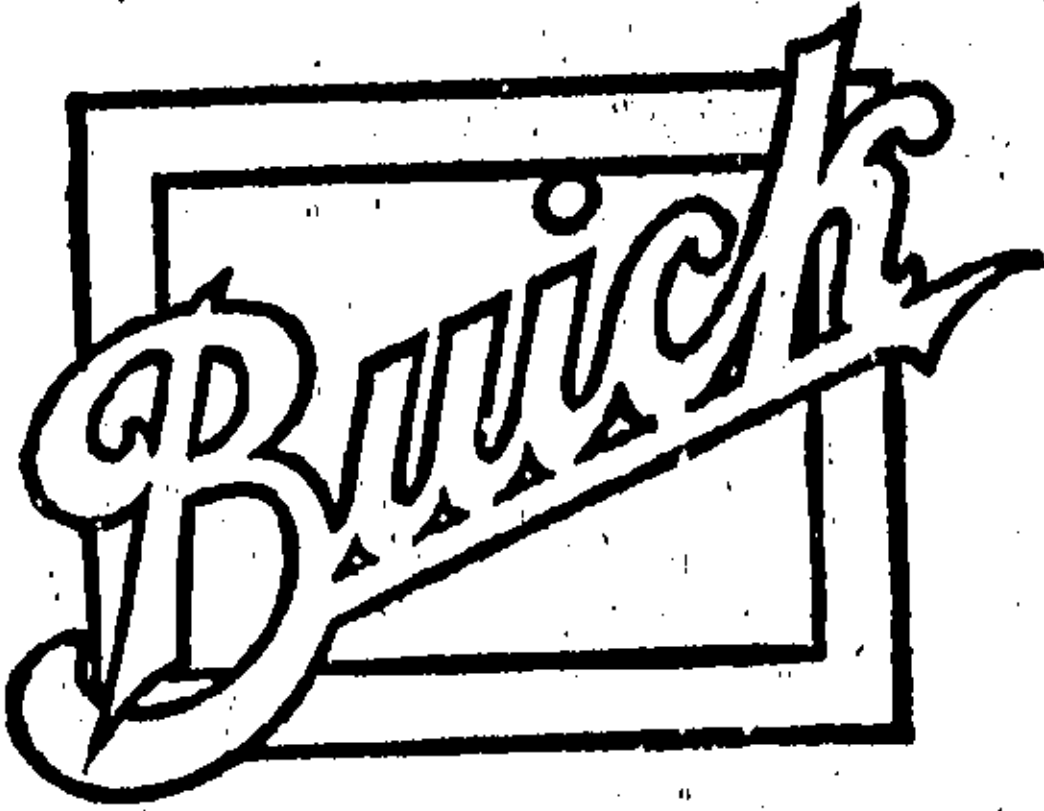
Leaving Mandalay at daybreak we sailed upon serene waters through a summer land of dreams and idleness. A slow motionless gliding to the tune of the wind and the music of the Lascars, who "tinkling" a linden weight attached to a hand, were singing the "Lullaby of the River." The atmosphere was idyllic, which was broken by a few moments of sea sickness and a few moments of sea sickness.

After a prolonged wait the curtain lifted upon a background of velvet embroidered with silver, and a silver throne, on which sat the King, who was dressed in a suit of silver, and a crown of silver. He was surrounded by a number of attendants, who were dressed in silver, and a crown of silver.









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## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The return of notifiable diseases for the 24 hours ended Friday shows two Chinese cases of enteric fever and one Indian case of purplish fever.

The famous film "The Nibelungs" is shortly to be an attraction at the Queen's Theatre. This film has been shown to crowded audiences at the Albert Hall, London.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Air Force Association of Shanghai, it was decided to institute an annual essay competition among British school children of Shanghai in order to spread interest in aviation. A topic of commercial aviation will be selected as a subject for the essay and cash prizes will be awarded for the best efforts.

In the summer of 1907 a man of 50 took a handful of boys camping with him on an island off the Dorset coast. They were the first Boy Scouts, trying out in practice a great experiment under the leadership of Baden-Powell, the defender of Mafeking. There were less than a score of them then. To-day there are two millions of them all over the world.

The Navy the organ of the Navy League, says:—

Two urgent telegrams have been received from the Hongkong Branch of the Navy League appealing for our assistance in obtaining naval reinforcements more particularly for Hongkong and the neighbouring ports. Strong recommendations were at once made to the Admiralty to the effect that it would be a source of satisfaction to our members, and many others, if an official assurance could be given by their Lordships that they are fully satisfied that the Naval Forces attached to the China Command, reinforced by the "Hermes," are sufficient, and that British subjects in China may be under no apprehension as to the safety of their lives and property. An answer was received from the Admiralty, on the 29th ult., to the effect that: (1) H.M.S. "Concord" had relieved H.M.S. "Dionide," which is now on her way home, and that H.M.S. "Hermes" is due to arrive at Hongkong very shortly; (2) the Admiralty are satisfied that the combined Naval Forces of the Powers will after the arrival of H.M.S. "Hermes" be sufficient to do all that can be done by naval forces to safeguard the lives and property of foreigners in China.

A society called the Yokukui has been recently organized in the town of Ueno, Mie Prefecture, as an organ of the local Buddhist devotees, who are in favour of abolishing the "white slave" traffic.

Notices on the bus routes, "All cars stop here by request," were misunderstood by American visitors, it was reported at Lincoln City Council. They accordingly left their motor cars at these spots while sight-seeing.

In the prison in Leicester, where humane methods are being put to a complete and all-embracing test, every Monday evening forty or fifty of the inmates enter into the most interesting discussions on many of the far-reaching problems of the day. Among recent subjects thus debated have been: "Should Labour Exchanges Be Abolished?" "Can the League of Nations Prevent Future Wars?"—incidentally, the men present were of the opinion that it could not do so—"Do Poor People Obtain Justice in Court?" and many similar ones.

The "Fair" people, who are very numerous in Paris—for there is a fair being held at some part or other of the town continually—are perturbed at the attempt to apply the Sunday Closing Act to them. They are protesting that it is on Sundays that they are most patronized, and they desire to continue their roundabouts, their gingerbread stalls, their rifle galleries, their menageries, and so forth, on the day when the greater part of the population is free. There is some agitation on this question, and at present no definite decision has been taken.

Horn-rimmed spectacles are reported to have been abandoned by Americans travelling in Europe owing to the additional expense involved in wearing them. The course of reasoning is perfectly simple. Firstly, every person wearing horn-rimmed spectacles is an American. Secondly every American is rich, ergo a hundred per cent. can be added to their bills without causing unpleasantness. But apparently American tourists have realised the drawback of horn-rimmed spectacles. Last year, at the Fourth of July reception at the American Embassy in London, almost half of those attending wore heavy, horn-rimmed glasses. This year the number was reduced to a few. Americans preferring to conceal their nationality behind metal-rimmed glasses.

The very little boy had been very well brought up by his mother, and, walking with his father one day, and meeting the local rector, he politely raised his cap. "I do admire your beautiful manners, young man," said the gratified cleric. "Please," said young hopeful, "I don't think I've got any manners; daddy, hasn't given me any." And "daddy" is still wondering whether there was an implied reproach on his own manners in the reply.

Work on a great new dictionary of American English is soon to be started, if present plans mature. In the early stages it is proposed that trained readers shall begin the examination of newspapers, magazines, advertising literature and every other printed document that may furnish some new word for the collection. All such "jewels" thus discovered will be printed on slips to be later defined. It is not expected that the task will be completed for several years, maybe as many as ten, and it is considered certain that it will run into more than one huge volume.

Some time ago the Venice authorities discovered a rare example of a seventeenth century lantern which was about to be secretly sold to a foreign buyer. It is a triple gilded lantern which once belonged to the gallery of the Venetian Admiral Andrea Pisani, who gallantly fought and won many naval battles against the Turks. He was one of the last admirals of the Republic of Venice, and particularly distinguished himself in the Siege of Corfu. Three or four similar big lanterns still exist, and are looked upon as very rare relics in a few patrician houses of Venice.

It will soon be possible for Londoners to charter a taxicab for Scotland, though this method of travelling sounds as though it might be rather expensive. A taxicab relay service has been organized by the Motor Cab Traders' Protection Society, and this is already running between London and Worthing, and London and Brighton, the relay station for these two places being Reigate. A London-Leicester service will shortly be inaugurated, with relay stations every twenty-five miles. In fact, travel by taxicab either north to Scotland, or south to Land's End, is promised for the near future.

## SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. J. W. Callan, Secretary of the Penang Club, has returned from Home leave.

The engagement is announced between Mr. M. J. O'Neale Browne, of the Mercantile Bank of India Ltd., and Miss Madge Allen Hilton, third daughter of Mrs. A. M. Murray, of Singapore, says the "Pinang Gazette."

It is stated that under an arrangement recently concluded, all Portuguese Government passengers coming to the East will have to travel from Marseilles by the steamers of the Messageries Maritimes. This restriction will not apply when they are returning home, and they will be allowed to travel by any line they may find convenient.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Duxbury have left Penang for good. Their departure caused a big gap in the European social circles of Penang. Mr. Duxbury has been a very successful business man and holds a high position in the business circle of the island. In sport he has figured in cricket, tennis and golf, and has been the owner of several race horses. Spangles and King Cole are among his stud.

The "N. C. Daily Mail" tells of a foreign missionary travelling in a railway carriage in which were some students of the aggressive kind. Presently one of them asked the foreigner from what country he came. This question nowadays often savours of impertinence, and there is no reason why it should be answered. The missionary in question, however, obligingly replied, "From Cornwall." "From where?" asked the students, nonplussed. "From Cornwall," repeated the missionary. "But... where is Cornwall?" asked the students, embarrassed. "It is opposite France," answered the foreigner. "Oh, that's all right, then," said the students, turning away cheerfully. The foreigner is now known in his own circle as "The Missionary from Cornwall."

Miss P. Thesley returned to the Colony by the a.s. "Khyber."

Mr. W. L. Gerrard has returned to Shanghai from a holiday at Home. It is understood he will again be going Home toward the end of the year.

Messrs. D. C. Logan, and Kenneth Logan, the two sons of Mr. W. Logan, returned to the Colony from Europe yesterday. They arrived by the Blue Funnel liner "Lycoun."

Among the passengers who left by the a.s. "Khyber," yesterday were Lt. Com. C. Hargreaves, the interport cricketer and Lt. Com. R. D. Paffard, Capt. and Mrs. C. M. Moore and Mr. D. B. Bone.

The Portuguese Government transport "Gill Eannes," which passed through Singapore last month on her way from Lisbon, with reinforcements for the garrison of Macao, is named after a famous Portuguese navigator and discoverer, though perhaps not so well known in naval history as his great compatriots, Albuquerque and Vasco da Gama.

Mr. Herbert Thomas, of the British-American Tobacco Co., and Mrs. Thomas; Mr. E. F. Bothwell, of Messrs. Palmer and Turner, and Mrs. Bothwell; and Mr. and Mrs. V. D. Gensburger, returned to Shanghai by the R.M.S. "Empress of Russia." Mr. M. H. Hoffer and Mrs. Roffey passed through en route to Hongkong and the University.

Goldsborough folk are never happy when "the little gentlemen," as they call Princess Mary's sons, are away visiting either of their grandparents. Master George is still the favourite, for the country folk are loyal to first affections, and the way he walks and talks and what he wears, make interesting talk over Yorkshire tea-tables. Every other new baby girl in Goldsborough is called Mary, and Master George's pretty silk smocks have been faithfully copied.

Mrs. Lucile Anderson, who has returned to Kobe from Hongkong recently, had opened a dancing school for children at the Tor Hotel, Kobe. While in the United States recently Mrs. Anderson studied all the new dances with Mr. Theodore Kosloff in Los Angeles.

"I have no friend in London; I live in a bed-sitting-room and cook my own breakfast. I don't go dancing because there are so many girls like myself who must be wallflowers. It is not much fun going to the pictures or theatre alone; I am just lonely. That's all." That is how a London business girl expressed her plight to the "Sunday Chronicle."

Only two members of the Government, if Mr. Churchill be excepted, can accurately claim the title of journalist. Mr. Ronald McNeill was for four years editor of the old "St. James's Gazette," and Mr. Amery spent some years on the editorial staff of the "Times." If to these is added Sir William Joynton-Hicks, who has done a little occasional writing for the Press, the list of members of the present Administration who have wielded the pen, either for profit or pleasure, is pretty well exhausted.

Positive cures of many cases of general paralysis by deliberately infecting the victim with malaria are reported by Professor Warrington Yerke, who describes results of experiments on eighty-four patients. Of that number, twenty-three improved so greatly both in mind and body that they were discharged from the hospital. It was the first time any patient suffering from general paralysis ever had been dismissed from the hospital. Great improvement marked seventeen cases; ten showed definite physical improvement but no mental gain; twenty showed no change whatsoever; while fourteen died. Some of those treated were inoculated with a serum from persons suffering from malaria.

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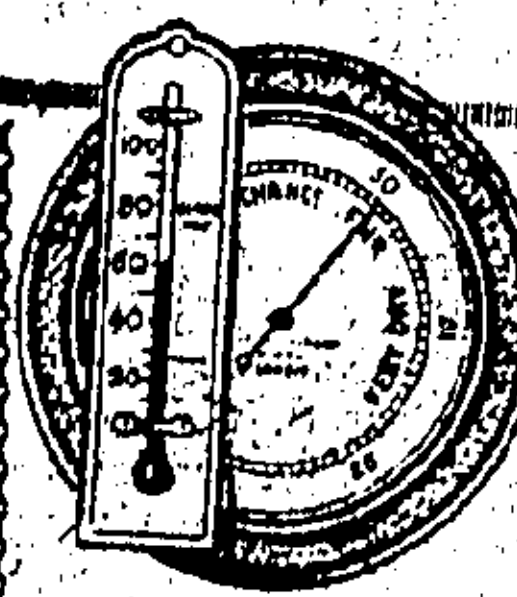
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# "CHINA MAIL" SPORTS PAGE.

## HOME CRICKET.

### THOSE HONOURED IN FESTIVALS.

#### CHOOSING THE BIG TEAMS.

As the Test team of 1924-25 will be on view and meet a splendid side in Mr. C. I. Thornton's XI, the 45th annual cricket festival at Scarborough has a special appeal, said a writer in the "Athletic News" on August 17 (before the festival began). Mr. H. D. G. Leveson-Gower has raised the teams for the three matches, which are as under:—

Gentlemen v. Players, September 2, 3, 4.

Gentlemen (selected form):—J. W. H. T. Douglas, A. E. R. Gilligan, F. W. Gilligan, A. W. Carr, D. R. Jardine, G. O. Allen, J. C. W. MacBryan, N. Haig, Hon. F. S. Calhoun, Hon. Lionel Tennyson, G. T. S. Stevens, K. S. Duleepsinhji.

Players:—Hobbs, Sandham, Bradshaw, Hallows, Whysall, J. W. Hearne, Hendren, Greary, Astill, Kennedy, and Tate. Thornton's XI v. M.C.C. Australian XI, September 5, 7 and 8. C. I. Thornton's XI:—A. W. Carr, J. C. W. MacBryan, N. Haig, G. O. Allen, F. W. Gilligan, G. T. S. Stevens, Holmes, Rhodes, Macaulay, Astill, Kennedy.

M.C.C. Australian XI (selected form):—A. E. R. Gilligan (captain), J. L. Bryan, A. P. F. Chapman, D. W. H. T. Douglas, Hobbs, Tate, Sandham, Whysall, Hearne, Hendren, Kilner, Sutcliffe, Freeman, R. Tyldesley, Woolley, Howell, and Strudwick. M.C.C. v. Yorkshire, September 9, 10, and 11.

M.C.C.:—H. D. G. Leveson-Gower, J. W. H. T. Douglas, G. T. S. Stevens, G. O. Allen, N. Haig, J. C. W. MacBryan, F. W. Gilligan, A. W. Carr, Hearne, Hendren, and Astill.

#### TEST THOUGHTS.

While it is not possible to regard a September festival fixture as a Test trial match, the presence of such players as Carr, MacBryan, Allen, Stevens, and Macaulay in the team to meet "Gilligan's men" renders the game of exceptional interest.

No doubt the touring team will be anxious to avoid the indignity of being beaten by a scratch eleven representative of the men who stayed at home. Something startling must arise among the individual performances, however, if the game is to have any bearing on selections for the Tests of 1926.

It will be seen that the name of K. S. Duleepsinhji is included in the list of amateurs for the opening match with the Players, but that the cultured batsman of Cambridge will play no further part in the festival. His appearance against the bowlers of the last Australian tour would have welcomed, for his batting has been sufficiently impressive to suggest that he is a candidate for inclusion in the Tests of next year, and the match would have brought him useful and needed experience.

#### PLAYERS FOR BLACKPOOL.

Two further festivals call cricketers during the early days of September.

At Folkestone, from September 2-8, the Royal Air Force programme will proceed, and at Blackpool there are two fixtures down for decision. We understand that Richard Tyldesley will play for Lancashire against England on September 5, 7, 8 at the Blackpool enclosure, which means, of course, that he will not be in the team of tourists captained by Arthur Gilligan at Scarborough. Duleepsinhji will also take part in the second match of the festival between North and South.

There is a promise of good cricket in the programme, the players to take part including the following:—

Lancashire v. England, September 2, 3, 4. England:—M. K. Foster, V. W. C. Jupp, E. R. T. Holmes, Russell (Essex), Geary (Leicestershire), Root, Oldroyd, Robinson, Leyland, George Gunn and Parsons.

North v. South, September 9, 10, 11. North:—J. Sharp, G. R. Jackson, Geary, George Gunn, Hallows, Parkin, McDonald, Tyldesley, R. Watson, Lilley, and another.

South:—M. K. Foster, P. G. H. Fender, V. W. C. Jupp, E. R. T. Holmes, K. S. Duleepsinhji, Russell, Root, Mead, Smith (Warwickshire), Parsons, Ryan.

Clubs and teams wanting hockey fixtures are asked to be at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. this Thursday.

## CRICKET SEASON.

### CIVIL SERVICE CLUB FIXTURES.

#### CHAMPIONS' DATES.

An attractive fixture list has been arranged by Mr. F. H. Holdman and others for the Civil Service Cricket Club's new season, which opens next Saturday with a friendly match against H.M.S. "Hermes." The "plane carrier" can boast of a strong cricket contingent which should materially help the Navy in the League. However, Mr. Holdman is confident of the ability of last year's premiers to follow suit this season, thanks to a careful infusion of new and old blood.

The fixture list is as follows:—

#### First XI.

Sept. 26.—H.M.S. "Hermes"—home.

Oct. 10.—Kowloon C.C.—away.

Oct. 12.—Kowloon C.C.—away.

Oct. 17.—University—away.

Oct. 24.—President's Inter-Club match—home.

Oct. 31.—Royal Navy C.C.—home.

Nov. 7.—Chinese R.C.—home.

Nov. 14.—Hongkong C.C. (League)—home.

Nov. 21.—East Surreys (League)—home.

Nov. 28.—Hongkong C.C.—away.

Dec. 5.—Royal Navy C.C. (League)—home.

Dec. 12.—Kowloon C.C. (League)—away.

Dec. 19.—Hongkong C.C.—home.

Dec. 31.—Royal Navy C.C.—home.

Jan. 2.—Royal Artillery (League)—home.

Jan. 9.—Craigengower C.C. (League)—away.

Jan. 16.—University (League)—home.

Jan. 23.—Chinese R.C. (League)—away.

Feb. 6.—Indian R.C. (League)—home.

Feb. 13.—Kowloon C.C.—away.

Feb. 20.—Royal Navy C.C.—home.

March 6.—Royal Artillery—home.

March 27.—Hongkong C.C.—away.

#### "A" Team.

Oct. 3.—University—home.

Oct. 10.—Royal Navy C.C.—home.

Oct. 17.—Hongkong C.C. (League)—home.

Nov. 7.—Indian R.C. (League)—home.

Nov. 14.—Royal Engineers—home.

Nov. 21.—Police R.C.—away.

Nov. 28.—Kowloon C.C. (League)—away.

Nov. 28.—Royal Navy C.C. (League)—home.

Dec. 5.—Indian R.C.—away.

Dec. 12.—Kowloon C.C.—away.

Dec. 19.—University (League)—away.

Jan. 8.—Hongkong C.C.—home.

Jan. 23.—H.M.S. Hawkins—home.

Jan. 30.—Kowloon C.C.—home.

Feb. 6.—Royal Navy—away.

Feb. 13.—Royal Engineers (League)—home.

Feb. 20.—Police R.C. (League)—away.

Feb. 27.—University—home.

March 6.—Royal Navy C.C.—away.

March 13.—Hongkong C.C.—home.

March 27.—Royal Engineers—home.

## TILDEN AGAIN.

### WINS U.S. TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

(Reuter's American Service.)

Forest Hills, Sept. 20.

In the final of the men's National Lawn Tennis Championship, the holder, W. T. Tilden, beat W. M. Johnston 4-6, 11-9, 6-3, 4-0, 6-3.

Johnston was three times within a point of winning in the eighteen game, second set, but Tilden having found himself, never lost control. He hit one return with so much spin that the ball jumped back to his own court.

The following will represent the Hongkong Hockey Club against the 6th/2nd Punjab at the Marina ground, Kowloon, at 5.15 p.m. sharp this Wednesday:—P. W. F. Mills, A. P. T. Farquhar, C. L. M. Becker, A. A. Daud, E. J. R. Mitchell (captain), E. W. L. Martin, H. Owen, Hughes, R. C. Allen, K. C. Thomson, B. D. Evans, and G. P. Lambart.

## HOME SOCCER.

### ALL THE WEEK-END MATCHES.

#### HOW NEW RULES WORK.

(Reuter's Service.)

Results of football matches played to-day (home team given first) are as follow:—

#### DIVISION I.

Birmingham, 0; Notts C., 1. Bolton, 1; Aston Villa, 3. Burnley, 2; Arsenal, 2. Cardiff C., 1; Sunderland, 1. Leeds U., 5; West Ham U., 0. Liverpool, 5; Manchester U., 0. Manchester C., 4; Everton, 4. Newcastle U., 3; Leicester C., 2. Sheffield U., 1; Blackburn R., 1. Tottenham, 5; Huddersfield, 5. West Brom. A., 1; Bury, 1. The match between Cardiff City and Sunderland was postponed as the ground was waterlogged.

In the match between West Bromwich Albion and Bury the score was 2-0 in favour of the latter when the match was abandoned six minutes after the interval owing to a gale and rain.

#### DIVISION II.

Barnsley, 2; Hull City, 1. Bradford C., 1; Blackpool, 0. Clapton O., 1; Chelsea, 2. Derby C., 3; Southampton, 2. Fulham, 1; Stockport, 0. Middlesbrough, 8; Wednesday, 0. Notts F., 1; Wolverhampton, 4. Portsmouth, 0; Swansea T., 0. Port Vale, 6; Darlington, 1. Preston N.E., 2; Stoke City, 0. S. Shields, 0; Oldham A., 0.

#### DIV. III (SOUTH).

Aberdare, 3; Bristol C., 3. Brighton, 3; Crystal Pal., 2. Bristol R., 2; Newport, 2. Exeter, 2; Gillingham, 1. Millwall, 8; Southend, 1. Northampton, 2; Plymouth, 1. Norwich C., 3; Bournemouth, 1. Queen's Pk. R., 1; Luton, 0. Reading, 1; Charlton, 1. Swindon, 0; Merthyr, 2. Watford, 2; Brentford, 2.

#### DIV. III (NORTH).

Aberington, 1; Grimsby, 0. Crewe Alex., 3; Wigan, 1. Doncaster, 1; Nelson, 1. Duxford, 2; Bradford, 1. Halifax, 5; Rotherham, 1. Huddersfield, 2; Chesterfield, 1. Lincoln, 2; Ashington, 0. New Brighton, 3; Truismere, 2. Rochdale, 2; Walsall, 0. Southport, 2; Barrow, 0. Wrexham, 3; Coventry C., 1.

#### SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Airdrie, 7; St. Johnstone, 1. Clydebank, 0; Aberdeen, 0. Cowdenbeath, 5; Dundee, 0. Dundee U., 1; Celtic, 0. Falkirk, 3; Raith R., 0. Hamilton, 3; Kilmarnock, 2. Hibernians, 3; Partick, 4. Morton, 1; Motherwell, 1. Queen's Pk., 3; Hearts, 4. Rangers, 4; St. Mirren, 1.

## ENGLISH LEAGUE.

#### DIVISION I.

| Team         | W. | D. | L. | F. | A. | P. |
|--------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Tottenham    | 7  | 4  | 2  | 15 | 12 | 9  |
| Huddersfield | 3  | 3  | 0  | 15 | 11 | 9  |
| Leeds        | 4  | 1  | 2  | 13 | 7  | 9  |
| West Ham     | 4  | 1  | 1  | 9  | 6  | 9  |
| Bolton       | 3  | 2  | 3  | 15 | 13 | 8  |
| Sunderland   | 4  | 0  | 2  | 6  | 8  | 8  |
| Everton      | 1  | 5  | 1  | 15 | 12 | 7  |
| Aston Villa  | 6  | 2  | 3  | 10 | 10 | 7  |
| Notts County | 6  | 3  | 1  | 2  | 8  | 7  |
| Arsenal      | 6  | 2  | 3  | 1  | 7  | 6  |
| Newcastle U. | 6  | 2  | 2  | 24 | 18 | 6  |
| Manch. U.    | 7  | 2  | 3  | 9  | 12 | 6  |
| Liverpool    | 5  | 2  | 1  | 9  | 4  | 6  |
| Burnley      | 7  | 1  | 3  | 9  | 19 | 5  |
| Birmingham   | 7  | 2  | 1  | 4  | 11 | 5  |
| Cardiff City | 6  | 2  | 1  | 3  | 8  | 5  |
| West Brom.   | 5  | 1  | 2  | 2  | 6  | 4  |
| Wich.        | 4  | 2  | 0  | 2  | 5  | 4  |
| Bury         | 4  | 2  | 0  | 2  | 5  | 4  |
| M'chester C. | 5  | 1  | 2  | 8  | 9  | 4  |
| Leicester    | 7  | 1  | 1  | 5  | 12 | 3  |
| Blackburn    | 6  | 1  | 1  | 4  | 12 | 3  |
| Sheffield U. | 6  | 0  | 2  | 4  | 10 | 2  |

#### DIVISION II.

| Team          | W. | D. | L. | F. | A. | P. |
|---------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Chelsea       | 6  | 5  | 1  | 10 | 18 | 4  |
| Middlesbrough | 7  | 5  | 0  | 2  | 18 | 11 |
| Port Vale     | 7  | 5  | 0  | 2  | 18 | 11 |
| Hull City     | 6  | 4  | 1  | 1  | 11 | 9  |
| Preston N.E.  | 6  | 4  | 1  | 1  | 12 | 9  |
| Wendnesday    | 6  | 3  | 2  | 1  | 12 | 8  |
| South Shields | 6  | 3  | 2  | 1  | 12 | 8  |
| Oldham        | 6  | 3  | 2  | 1  | 14 | 8  |
| Wolves        | 6  | 4  | 0  | 2  | 15 | 8  |
| Bradford C.   | 6  | 3  | 1  | 2  | 12 | 6  |
| Swansea       | 6  | 3  | 1  | 2  | 12 | 6  |
| Derby C.      | 6  | 2  | 2  | 1  | 2  | 6  |
| Doncaster     | 6  | 2  | 2  | 1  | 2  | 6  |
| Grimsby       | 6  | 2  | 2  | 1  | 2  | 6  |
| Sheff. Wed.   | 6  | 2  | 2  | 1  | 2  | 6  |
| Blackpool     | 7  | 1  | 1  | 5  | 8  | 12 |
| Blackburn     | 6  | 1  | 3  | 3  | 12 | 13 |
| Southampton   | 6  | 1  | 3  | 3  | 12 | 13 |
| Stoke         | 6  | 1  | 3  | 3  | 12 | 13 |
| Clapton       | 5  | 1  | 0  | 4  | 6  | 11 |
| Fulham        | 5  | 0  | 3  | 3  | 12 | 13 |

## CHANNEL THRILL.

### GIRL FAINTS IN GREAT SWIM.

#### VEGETARIAN FAILURES!

#### SEASON CONCLUDED.

When half-way across the Strait of Dover on her second attempt to accomplish the world's greatest swimming feat, Miss Lillian Harrison fainted, and commenced to sink.

She had too much grease on her to allow of her being lifted out of the water, and she had to be hauled aboard the tug with ropes.

Tom Burgess, who accomplished the great swim 14 years ago, declares that no vegetarian—Miss Harrison is one—will ever swim the Channel.

Miss Lillian Harrison, the 21-year-old girl who left Cape Gris Nez on her second attempt to swim the English Channel, fainted in mid-Channel and commenced to sink in a choppy sea.

Helmi, an Egyptian aspirant for cross-Channel honours, sprang overboard from the accompanying tug, but failed to hold Miss Harrison, owing to the grease with which she was plentifully besmeared.

Others, in a frenzy of excitement, swam with ropes and hauled the unconscious girl aboard the tug.

Miss Gertrude Ederle, the 19-year-old American champion, who was due to make the attempt at the same time, did not start.

T. W. Burgess, who swam from Dover to Cape Gris Nez on September 5-6, 1911, in 23 hours 40 minutes, expresses the opinion that Miss Harrison failed because she is a vegetarian.

A vegetarian, he declares, will never swim the Channel.

New York September 19.—It is claimed that Airman Lieutenant A. J. Williams, flying in an aeroplane, attained a speed of 302 and three-tenths miles per hour.—Reuter's American Service.

#### DIVISION III.

#### Southern Section.

| Team        | W. | D. | L. | F. | A. | P. |
|-------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Reading     | 7  | 4  | 3  | 0  | 12 | 8  |
| Watford     | 7  | 4  | 2  | 1  | 12 | 7  |
| Millwall    | 6  | 5  | 0  | 1  | 19 | 7  |
| Northants   | 5  | 4  | 1  | 0  | 14 | 7  |
| Plymouth    | 5  | 4  | 1  | 18 | 6  | 8  |
| Brighton    | 5  | 4  | 0  | 17 | 9  | 8  |
| Bristol R.  | 7  | 3  | 1  | 3  | 10 | 7  |
| Newport     | 6  | 3  | 1  | 12 | 10 | 7  |
| Norwich     | 7  | 3  | 1  | 3  | 10 | 7  |
| Bristol C.  | 6  | 2  | 2  | 12 | 10 | 6  |
| Bournemouth | 6  | 2  | 2  | 10 | 14 | 6  |
| Exeter      | 6  | 3  | 0  | 4  | 10 | 6  |
| Merthyr     | 6  | 2  | 2  | 8  | 8  | 6  |
| Gillingham  | 6  | 2  | 1  | 3  | 10 | 5  |
| Luton       | 7  | 2  | 1  | 4  | 11 | 5  |
| Southend    | 6  | 2  | 1  | 4  | 10 | 11 |
| Aberdare    | 6  | 2  | 1  | 3  | 10 | 11 |
| Cheltenham  | 6  | 1  | 3  | 2  | 5  | 5  |
| O. P. R.    | 6  | 1  | 3  | 2  | 5  | 12 |
| Brentford   | 6  | 1  | 3  | 2  | 5  | 12 |
| Crystal P.  | 5  | 0  | 5  | 6  | 15 | 0  |

#### DIVISION III.

#### Northern Section.

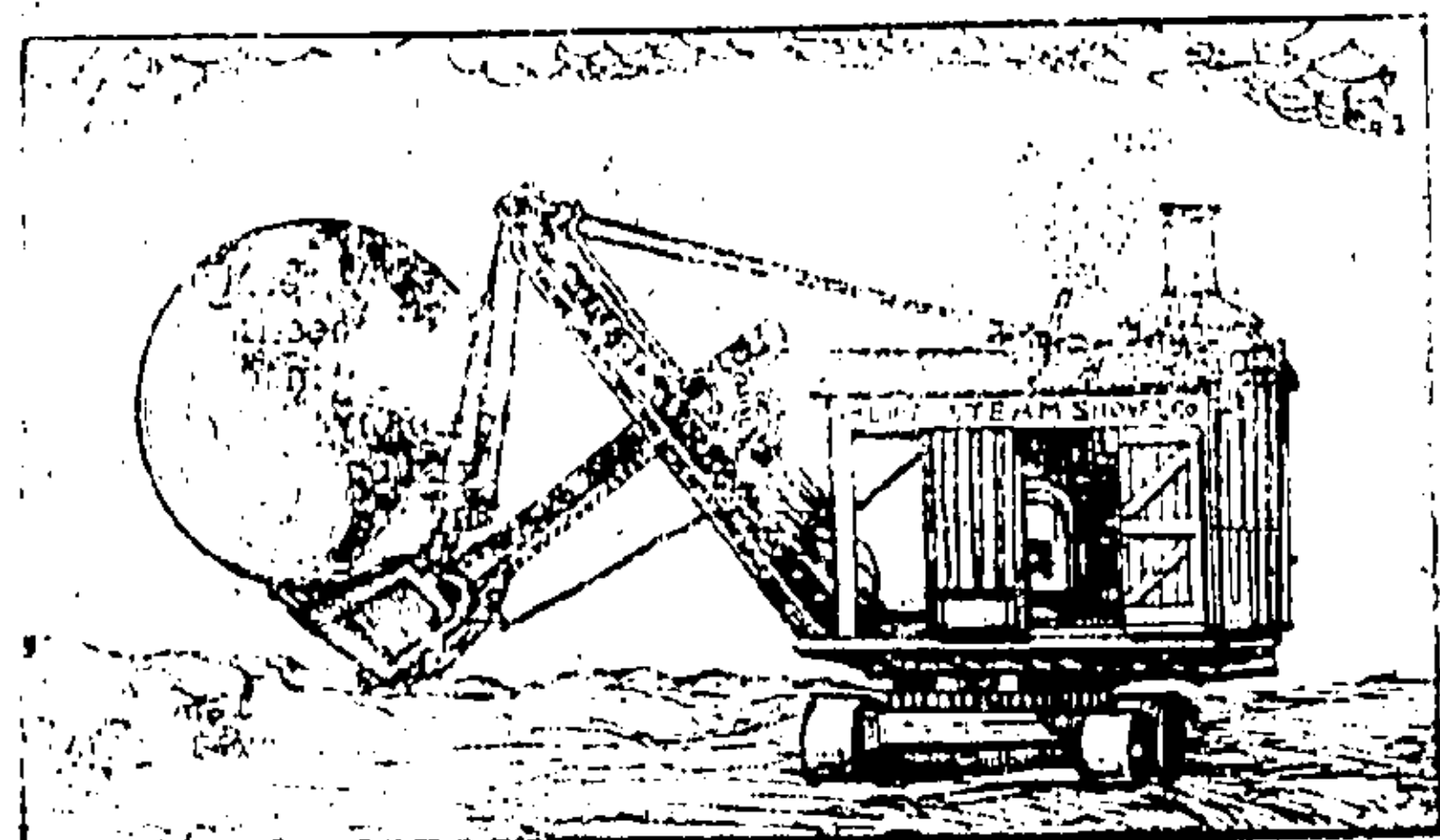
| Northern Section.  |    |    |    |    |    |
|--------------------|----|----|----|----|----|
|                    | P. | W. | D. | L. | F. |
| Bradford .....     | 7  | 5  | 1  | 1  | 22 |
| Rochdale .....     | 7  | 4  | 3  | 0  | 20 |
| Durham .....       | 7  | 5  | 0  | 2  | 18 |
| Hartlepool .....   | 7  | 5  | 0  | 2  | 15 |
| Ashington .....    | 7  | 3  | 3  | 1  | 19 |
| Grimsby .....      | 7  | 4  | 1  | 2  | 19 |
| Wrexham .....      | 7  | 3  | 3  | 1  | 13 |
| N. Brighton .....  | 6  | 3  | 2  | 1  | 12 |
| Wigan .....        | 7  | 2  | 3  | 2  | 14 |
| Coventry .....     | 7  | 3  | 1  | 3  | 11 |
| Nelson .....       | 7  | 3  | 1  | 3  | 11 |
| Lincoln .....      | 6  | 3  | 2  | 1  | 10 |
| Rotherham .....    | 6  | 2  | 2  | 2  | 10 |
| Chatterfield ..... | 6  | 2  | 1  | 3  | 5  |
| Doncaster .....    | 6  | 1  | 3  | 2  | 9  |
| Crewe .....        | 6  | 2  | 1  | 3  | 12 |
| Halifax .....      | 7  | 2  | 1  | 4  | 10 |
| Accrington .....   | 7  | 2  | 1  | 4  | 9  |
| Southport .....    | 6  | 2  | 1  | 3  | 11 |
| Barrow .....       | 7  | 1  | 1  | 5  | 11 |
| Tranmere .....     | 6  | 1  | 0  | 5  | 12 |
| Walsall .....      | 7  | 0  | 2  | 5  | 13 |



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**MRS. SEBASTIAN S. KRESGE**

Mrs. Doris Kresge, after suing her husband for 17,500 shares of S. S. Kresge Company stock, worth \$7,000,000, she averred was due on a pre-nuptial agreement, filed a complaint in a suit for separation and alimony, charging desertion and cruelty. They had been married little more than a year.



Lieutenant Edgar Allen Poe was in command of the squad of forty-two picked sharpshooters who comprised the guard for Swampscott, the "Summer White House."



This photo of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Shepherd, taken just before the close of the husband's trial as a "germ murderer," seemed to indicate confidence of an acquittal.



*Above:* PRINCESS HERGINE & PRINCE OF WALES.  
*Below:* SENATE, MASSACHUSETTS, GOVERNOR, SILVER.

Princess Hergine has left the Kaiser, according to reports. The Prince of Wales placed a wreath on the monument of Paul Kruger, the "Oom Paul" of the Boer War, at Pretoria, South Africa. Premier Mussolini obtained absolute rule with the passage of press gag laws and other drastic new legislation. Governor Silzer, of New Jersey, in a speech before the Steuben Society at Carlisle, recalled poignantly the days when beer was sold legally.



J. Albert Cassidy, supreme dictator of the Loyal Order of Moose, was scheduled to be new supreme dictator.



*Above:* SEN. JAMES COUZENS & HENRY H. CURRAN.  
*Below:* SEN. GEORGE W. NORRIS & RABBI STEPHEN WISE.

Senator James Couzens complained to President Coolidge that Federal prohibition agents were firing upon pleasure craft. The Commissioner of Immigration, Henry Curran urged examination of wealthy as well as poor immigrants at Ellis Island. Senator Norris will assume Robert M. La Follette's mantle of Senate progressive leadership. Rabbi Stephen Wise deplored the Scopes evolution trial.

BRINGING UP FATHER.





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For the information of visitors the following list of some of the highest points on the Island and Mainland is published:

| Island.                | Feet. |
|------------------------|-------|
| Victoria Peak          | 1823  |
| Signal Station         | 1774  |
| Mc. Parker             | 1734  |
| Mountain Lodge         | 1725  |
| The Eyrie              | 1725  |
| Peak Hotel             | 1806  |
| Taikoo Sanatorium      | 1000  |
| Mt. Davis              | 877   |
| Bowen Rd. (filterbeds) | 297   |
| Mainland.              |       |
| Taimoshan              | 3124  |
| Kowloon Peak           | 1971  |

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## ODDS AND ENDS

## In Far Faroe.

The gift of second sight is not a happy one, and at the christening of a baby the godmother is careful to tilt the head backward, so that the water will not flow into the eyes and the child have second-sight. Jonas Lie calls second-sight a malady of the soul that no reflection, no reason, no remedy can cure. One is born with a third window in the house of the soul in addition to one's two sound eyes—a window that opens out to a world of which others only dream. When the impulse comes one is forced to approach and gaze therefrom. Many stories told me are of great age, but what shall one think of tales like the following one, that belong to the last generation? It is the custom, during church services, for those who cannot attend to sit quietly at home, and not allow their children to play outside. One Sunday morning, a day of bright weather, a father and mother permitted their little three-year-old boy to play near the cottage door. Suddenly a black cloud came before the window, hiding all without; it vanished in a moment, and the parents ran out, but the child had gone. Search was made at once, the help of the pastor and district sheriff besought, and for three days parties of men looked far and wide for the child. The morning of the fourth day, a woman living ten miles away saw a child standing near her cottage. She asked him how he came there. He answered that "the white man" had brought him. He was warm and clean, was not hungry or thirsty. Now, how could the child have traversed ten miles of rough country, bogs, field-streams, and difficult rocky trails? His little sheepskin moccasins were quite clean. The man who told this tale (it dates from his mother's time, and she dwelt near the place where the child lived) was a reliable man of much intelligence. He evidently believed this to be the work of huldre-folk. It was done to punish the parents for their neglect of Sunday customs, but huldre-folk would not let the child suffer. A pastorinde, when speaking of the huldre-folk, told me that in lonely parishes, where there is no companionship with men of education and varied interests, a stay of more than six years is unwise. Often to men of imagination any sympathy, there comes a time when they query, "Is it not possible that the Creator, in His inscrutable wisdom, permits these creatures to exist?" And then their wives decide that it is high time to take steps towards a fitting to prosaic work-a-day Denmark.—Elizabeth Taylor in "Chambers's Journal."

## The Prince's Socks.

The younger generation of men who watch eagerly for fashion hints from the Prince of Wales, have not failed to observe that on several recent occasions the Prince has worn rather brightly-hued socks with stripes going round the leg (writes "Gadabout" in the "Daily Chronicle.") The days ahead are likely to see a revival of vivid socks for men, and the hostlers prophesy great popularity for socks "with stripes set in circles," such as the Prince has been wearing. Crocus mauve socks for men are among the particular novelties of the season.

## The Royal Lion.

The Duchess of York, according to recent letters from the Royal party, has become a "first-class rifle shot" since she went to Africa (says a "Daily Chronicle" writer.) Her Royal Highness is thoroughly enjoying the open-air camp life, and has already contributed more than her share to the bag. There is a friendly rivalry between herself and the Duke as to who will get the first lion. So far they have not seen many of these animals. The Duchess, besides having brought down a large rhinoceros, has also accounted for several zebras.

## Imprisoned Songsters.

Most right-minded persons will be surprised and shocked to learn that English skylarks, in wire cages about a foot square, are being offered for sale in Vancouver (reports the "Daily Province," Vancouver.) Such a sight in England "sets all heaven in a rage," how much greater the fury when the bird of the high air has been trapped, boxed and shipped six thousand miles to a country where liberty is glorified, so that some sentimentalist may be reminded of home? It is a terrible penalty to inflict on a wild creature because it has a pleasing song. Were our native meadow larks so treated, the law of two nations would boom and roar in vengeance, but no law apparently defends the bird of freedom that inspired Wordsworth and Shelley. The skylark has been brought out here before, but the earlier importers gave the bird its liberty, hoping it would thrive as do other immigrants, and it may be heard now occasionally in the open spaces about Victoria. Science has impressed the song of both skylark and nightingale on gramophone records. There are pictures, descriptions, and poems innumerable to serve those who sigh for them. There is no excuse, in reason or in mercy for caging the singing songster and sentencing its wild wings and hopeful heart to life imprisonment in order that a weak capitalist may be given of that high carolling which falls falsely, everywhere but over its homeland in meadow.

## The Great Unnoticed.

The other day, strolling across the old Waterloo Bridge, visitors and many Londoners passed a stocky man wearing a lounge suit and soft hat, carrying a raincoat on his arm, and looking very like any of the hundreds of people in the vicinity, says a "Glasgow" writer. Not a person gave him a second glance, yet here was a man who frequently holds the power of life or death in his hands. It was none other than the Lord Chief Justice of England, Lord Hewart. He walked alone and appeared to be without a "shadow" from Scotland Yard. Although the Long Vacation has begun, His Lordship is in town to deal with certain important cases which must be heard despite the vacation. These include some appeals against death sentences.

## The New Strand.

The new Strand, clean and dignified, is beginning to rise out of its dark shell of buildings (says the "Daily News.") It is to be hoped that the handsome stone buildings will not be disguised by that untidy pride of shop signs, which makes the Strand—the old part of it—the unhealthiest thoroughfare in London. There are weather-beaten signs, almost indecipherable, tattered flag signs, badly painted boards, paper poster signs, grimy signs—moldy disfigurements. Each tenant of each room, apparently insists upon his right to plant his own sign in this forest of ugliness. The old Strand buildings most accommodate hundreds of one-room or two-room businesses on their various floors, and it seems likely that they will all have to migrate in the near future, or if they remain in the new premises, let us hope that the house demolishers will demolish their signs for ever.

## Relics of 2000 B.C.

The Russian explorer, Kozlov, has made a number of new discoveries in Mongolia in the excavations of the ancient Imperial tombs near Urum, dating back to the year 2000 B.C. According to a Moscow message, the finds include the remains of two urns, fragments of cloth and leather articles, parts of a saddle, two wooden plasters, and two pieces of a thick carpet ornamented with the designs of an elk, a winged lynx, a bull, and a leopard. Altogether 500 articles were found, apart from pottery and fragments of carrels. On the tomb were discovered traces of varnish and paint. The inside walls are shaped with pieces of silk, richly ornamented with the figures of winged riders, and reindeer. The dishevelled condition of a carpet under the coffin, and the disappearance of the body from the coffin suggests the tampering by thieves some centuries ago. In the corridor was found a corpse in a sitting posture. In the folds of the clothes on the body were found some bones and fragments.

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